THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

VOL. III. MEREDITH, N. H., MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1882. NO. 59.

Meredith Eagle.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING BY

M. H. CALVERT.

Editor and Manager.

OFFICE AT WAUKEWAN HOUSE

C. H. KIMBALL,

Publisher.

P. O. Address, Plymouth, N. H.

Mrs. J. H. LADD,

Dress and Cloakmaker,

124 Main, opp, Mill Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

TEBBETT'S

Photograph Rooms.

New and varied back ground scenery.

The best work at reasonable figures.

Copying and enlarging a specialty.

67 MAIN ST., [e] LACONIA, N. H.

J. HENRY STORY & CO.,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, and in fact every thing usually found in a first-class apothecary store.

99 MAIN ST., [e], LACONIA, N. H

F. P. STEWART,

(Late J. S. Howe.)

Livery Stable,

Cor. Water and Pleasant Street,

LACONIA, N. H. e

J. F. DURHAM,

Auction & Commission Merchant.

Second-hand Furniture a specialty, for which I pay cash, or take in exchange for goods or work. The Celebrated

Harwood Chair Seating. e

LACONIA, N. H.

M. M. ROBINSON,

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. Repairing a Specialty.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H. e

J. U. FARNHAM,

MABLE WORKER

And Dealer in

MONUMENTS, GRAVESTONES, MANTLES MARBLE SHELVES, &c.

OPP. TOWN HALL, - PLYMOUTH, N. H.

— USE —

Soluble Pacific Guano

A FIRST RATE FERTILIZER.

For Corn, Potatoes, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and all kinds of Vegetables and Flowers, and an excellent top dressing for Grass-land. Please try it, and satisfy yourselves.

For Sale by

DANIEL NORRIS, AGENT.

April 27, 1882. 3mo

Special Bargains

— IN —

STOVES, RANGES,

FURNACES,

Tin, Glass, Britannia, Wooden and Hollow Wares, Table Cutlery, And

Kitchen Furnishing Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Tin Roofing and Jobbing a Specialty.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

"NEW HUB"

Stoves and Ranges,

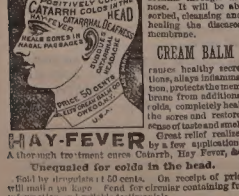
The best in the World.

J. A. MITCHELL,

111 Main St.

elf LACONIA, N. H.

CATARRH DIRECTIONS.



Insert with little finger a particle into the nostrils; draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

CREAM BALM

ramues healthy secretions, allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores senses of taste and smell. Great relief realized by a few applications.

HAY-FEVER

A thorough treatment cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, &c.

Unequaled for cures in the head.

Sold by druggists or 50 cents. On receipt of price will mail a pa kage. Send for circular containing full information and reliable testimonials.

Ely's Cream Balm HAS COMPLETELY CURED Mr of Catarrh, of which I have been afflicted over ten years, after trying almost every remedy recommended, none equaling yours in effect like and thorough. S. J. ARKER, Wholesale Dealer in Patent and Shoes, 143 Federal St. Boston, Mass.

ELYS' CREAM B LM CO., Owego, N. Y.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

A street sprinkler is called for.

The lakes are higher than usual.

Judge Rollins' house is being repaired.

J. S. Roberts' buildings have been repaired.

Frank Canneys' house has been painted.

John Neally has been repairing his house

W. H. Robinson is building a new row boat,

G. G. Plaisted is at work on the Lady of the Lake.

F. M. Cawley of Alleghany City, Pa., has been here.

N. C. Prescott is working in a Boston grocery store.

J. W. Beede's grounds have been enclosed by a new fence.

G. W. Smith has once more appeared upon our streets.

The Gracie with barge will go to Lake Village the Fourth.

The new propeller has been launched from the Neck.

Joseph Clark has had some of his harness stolen from his shed.

A demand is made that no more filth shall be thrown into the lake.

Luther Dearborn has bought the W. D. Boynton farm in New Hampton.

Miss E. T. Rublee of Lake Village has quite a good music class here.

Harry Dustin and a gang of men go to Ashland to build a house there.

T. B. Nichols has hung a shade out over the entrance to his dining room.

One of our selectmen has recently paid the bounty on the heads of 17 crows.

Mrs. D. H. Rogers and family of Concord have recently been visiting friends in town.

W. T. Elliott is building a barn and making other improvements about his premises.

The steam propeller Undine from Lake Village was here with an excursion party lately.

Miss Carrie Wiggin has been quite sick at Mr. Clough's with a bad throat trouble.

Another new house is soon going up, on Harbor street this time. Fred Blake does the work.

The Good Templars of Laconia will have an excursion on the Gracie and barge the Fourth.

Ethan A. Chase has gone to Boston where he has received a situation in a hide and leather store.

A move in the right direction is being made by our surveyor putting in new drains and sewers across the sidewalks.

O. S. Piper has taken the contract for the erection of the hose tower at the engine house. Operations commenced the first of this week.

F. W. Elliott, principal of the Littleton, Mass., High school, has been elected to fill the chair of mathematics in Worcester Academy, Mass.

All contributors to the public library are asked to meet there to morrow evening for organization and making arrangements to carry on the work.

Mr. Dow of Manchester, the veteran street vender, has recently been here and cheap jewelry, knives, scissors, etc., were freely dispensed at 25 cents per lot.

Recently as William Rand's little boy was riding on a loaded team driven by George Bean, he fell off and the wheels passed over him, severely though not seriously injuring him.

John Smith, Jr., of Boston, an agent for an English cutlery company that does much business through the mails, talks of locating here in the corporation building. If he does so, a revenue of about $10,000 yearly would be added to our postoffice, making it a President ial appointment office.

THE CIRCUS:—The Boston Journal of Tuesday morning, May 9th, 1882, says: "The first performances in the week's series by Nathans & Co.'s circus took place on the Coliseum grounds yesterday afternoon and evening. An attractive street parade was given in the principal down town streets in the forenoon. The show comprises a museum, a menagerie and a ring performance. The museum contains some unique attractions; the menagerie is not large, but is farely representative; the circus is good throughout. The first recommendation is that there is but one ring, and the audience is consequently near enough to see plainly the details of all the numbers. Many of the ring attractions are new, and all awaken the livellest interest. The contortions of the 'human India-rubber man' are wonderful beyond anything of the sort before seen here; two trapeze acts show a supple skill seldom equalled; a troupe of trained ponies perform marvels of intelligent military and other maneuvers, and the long programme given by half a dozen trained dogs shows as intelligence almost human. The riding by both male and female performers was meritorious. There was a number of new equestrian features. The audience at each performance was large and enthusiastic. There will be afternoon and evening performances daily during the remainder of the week. jesa 1t

George Main, Concord, has 5,000 tomato plants and as many early cabbages which are selling cheap for cash; also, a very large stock of bedding out plants. Wedding and funeral decorations and cut flowers furnished at shortest notice. Send in your orders. jeas1t

Millinery.

Having completed our purchases from the latest importations in the New York Market, we can now supply as cheap as any establishment everything in the line of

Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Good Assortment of Hair Goods.

All new and well selected.

Mrs. S. F. EVERETT,

aug51y. LACONIA, N. H.

BORN.

In Plymouth, June 14, to Mr. & Mrs. Chauncy A. Fellows, a daughter.

DIED.

In Campton, June 16, Mrs. Lydia Butler Marsh, 80y.

In Rumney, June 9, Presby W. Craig aged 77 years 8 months.

In Campton, June 7, Mrs. Mary B. Wiley, widow of Deacon Diodate Wiley, aged 89 years, 7 months.

WILL CERTAINLY CURE

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and every Affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including Consumption. Sold by all Druggists.

GET THE BEST

A NEW BUTTER-WORKER

TRY ONE

We are now ready to offer to Dairymen and to the trade, a HAND BUTTER-WORKER, operating on the principle of direct and powerful pressure instead of rolling, grinding or sliding upon the butter.

We claim that it is the only Butter-Worker which will certainly, quickly and easily, take out all the buttermilk, and which does not and cannot injure the grain of the butter. It works in salt as easily and as well.

THE GENUINE

BLANCHARD CHURN

GET THE BEST

Five sizes made for Family Dairies. Four sizes for Factory use. All our goods are of perfect stock and the best workmanship. They are strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They continue to be the Standard Churns of the Country.

Inquire of the nearest dealer in such goods for a "Blanchard Butter-Working," or a genuine "Blanchard Churn," and if he has none on hand, send postal for Prices and Descriptive Circular to

THE INVENTORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H. . 1esato jan.1

Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

SWAYNE'S

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
AN UNFAILING REMEDY SUCH AS FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES
TETTER. ITCH. SORES. PIMPLES. ERYSIPELAS. RING WORM. &c. BLOTCHES

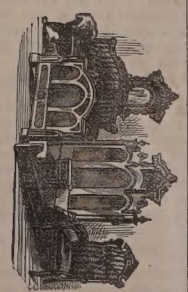
OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes, $1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa

ROBINSON & Co.



Have just opened a fine lot of

CHAMBER SETS

Both in Ash and Painted Suits which they offer at reasonable prices.

A nice Chamber Suit for $18.00

A full assortment of Parlor Suits, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses and general Household Furniture.

Anything not in stock we will furnish at short notice. Also,

Manufacturers of Fine Cabinet Organs

Which we furnish our customers at low prices for cash or easy monthly installments.

ROBINSON & SONS,

Opposite Town Hall, MEREDITH, N. H

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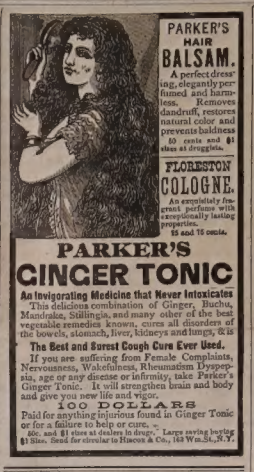
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
A perfect dressing, elegantly perfumed and harmless. Removes dandruff, restores natural color and prevents baldness
50 cents and $1 sizes at druggists.
FLORESTON COLOGNE.
An exquisitely fragrant perfume with exceptionally lasting properties.
25 and 75 cents.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

An Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates

This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and many other of the best vegetable remedies known, cures all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, & is

The Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Wakefulness, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, age or any disease or infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS

Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic or for a failure to help or cure.

50c. and $1 sizes at dealers in drugs. Large saving buying $1 Size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 Wm. St., N.Y.

BRIDGEWATER.

Frank Pulsbury is keeping bachelor's hall as his wife is sick at Ashland.

Why We Have So Few Good Riders.

It has frequently been the subject of remark as to the scarcity of good jockeys. To be sure we have some excellent riders,—Barrett, Evans, Hughes, Barbee, Feakes, and probably half a dozen others, but not more. The secret is explained in the fact that unless a jockey takes great care of himself, constant exercise in the saddle will superinduce piles of the most aggravating character that itch intensely, particularly after getting warm in bed, and thus render him unfit for service on the track. However, if Swayne's Ointment were used, the worst case of itching piles would be speedily cured. jesa-ijuly1

Mrs. Robert Barber has been removed to her home and doubts are entertained as to her recovery.

Frenchmen, Attention!

Sample copies of LE PHARE DES LACS sent free to any address. LE PHARE DES LACS is the best and cheapest weekly French paper published in the United States. $2 per year. Address,

RAUCH & Co., Toledo Ohio.

jesa-1t

Rev. Mr. Lougee will preach at the turnpike for the present. Mr. L. is from New Hampton.

Delay is dangerous. Thousands die yearly from heart disease in its various forms. As a certain relief for this most dreaded of diseases, we offer you Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. You can obtain a pamphlet free, treating on symptoms of heart disease, of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. For sale by all druggists.

jesa-1m-may16

Miss Addie Barnard is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Webster, of Plymouth.

Don't forget that a good thing to have in the house ready for a sudden cold or cough is Barrett's Rock Candy and Hermitage Rye. For sale at the druggists. Wholesale House, 45 North Market street, Boston. jesa-1t

Mr. M. M. R. Mitchell is erecting a large shed attached to his house, to be used for wood and as a hog pen.

The Inconsistency Of Man.

Scheming, diverse, and manifold advertisements of worthless goods, will never attract profitable customers, only meritorious articles such as Swayne's Ointment for skin diseases, are recognized and sought after by the people. Real worth always receives its just merit. A man may profit for a while by imposing upon the public, but it is only a question of time when he will reach the end of his rope. Man has never dared to doubt the efficacy of this great vegetable Ointment.

jesa tjuly1

There is much seed to be planted here yet as it has been so cold and wet that farmers have not been able to get along very fast with planting. The grass is very backward, more so, old farmers say, than it has been for a number of years. We have the promise of seed time and harvest and I think it will not fail us this year.

Colorado Excursions.

Colorado Round Trip Tourist Tickets at greatly reduced rates, via C., B. & Q. R. R., new Chicago and Denver Through Line, good during summer months and National Mining and Industrial Exposition in September, are now on sale and full particulars as to trains and rates can be obtained from any Coupon Ticket Office in the United States or Canada.

jesa-8t-june8

Gardiner Upham went fishing June 1st and caught quite a string of trout.

A Good Foundation.

In American households the prevailing complaints are weakness of the stomach and its consequences, indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism. Such sufferers can lay a good foundation for health by using Parker's Ginger Tonic as it tones up the stomach and nerves and keeps the kidneys active to carry off the foul matter.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Arthur Fletcher has purchased Mr. Martin Boardman's farm of Mr. Joseph Boardman of Charlestown, Mass., and he has commenced to cultivate it. He will get off a quantity of oak lumber this winter. Mr. Fletcher is a very industrious and hard working farmer and he ought to succeed in business as he is always employed.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je-1y-mar1

Scott Fletcher had a young colt injured in the pasture and fears were entertained that it would never be able to stand on its feet but we are informed that it is improving quite fast.

June 9th. U.

A Great Blessing to Mothers and Nurses.

"Swayne's Teething Cure" for Infants. This new theory and infallible remedy has saved the lives of thousands of children. When the child is in pain, or restless, its teeth shooting in gums, simply rub the gums for two or three minutes with the "Cure." What little it may swallow will relieve Colic, pain and flatulence, prevent fever, and avoid that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth harder to come through and sometimes causes death. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and immediate relief and health to your infants. A very able medical writer, who enjoys a large and lucrative practice, says: "rubbing the gums with a soothing lotion, is the only true method for children teething, poisonous drugs should never be introduced into their delicate stomachs. "Swayne's Teething Cure" is prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, and sold by all leading Apothecaries at 25 cents a bottle. jesa-jan26-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR

SPRING CLOTHING

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS IN THE AIR!!!

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

I am now prepared to show the best selected stock of

FINE CLOTHING, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS, AND HATS, EVER SHOWN IN CONCORD.

Call and examine the GOODS and PRICES for yourselves, and be convinced

SUITS FOR THE MEN! SUITS FOR THE BOYS!

SUITS THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY. PRICES THAT WILL SUIT EVERYBODY.

555. FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE 555.

NEW SPRING SUITS,

Just received, bought at a reduction of $3.00 on a suit from April prices. Don't fail to examine these Goods before making your selections.

LOOK AT OUR $4.50 SUITS. "A WORD TO THE WISE, &c."

NO CHROMOS OR SEWING MACHINES thrown in, but "Honest Goods for Honest Money."

A. B. SANBORN & CO.,

39 MAIN STREET, (jenov-1y) CONCORD, N. H.

Furniture and Upholstery.

Since purchasing the Aldrich Furniture Establishment, we have spent three months in refitting the ware-rooms and replenishing the stock, and now have what we believe to be not only the most attractive store, but the most complete stock of fine goods in the State, consisting of

Black Walnut and Ash chamber furniture, painted and ornamented sets, parlor furniture, upholstery goods, furniture coverings, curtain poles, bedding, &c., &c.

The new stock has been selected with great care regarding quality of workmanship and attractiveness of patterns and designs. We believe that our acquaintance with the business, and experience in the manufacture of furniture, enables us to obtain goods of sterling merit, for cash at lowest costs. It will be our constant effort to offer the best goods at lowest prices, and always to serve patrons promptly and faithfully. At the head of our Custom Upholstery Department we have a skillful workman of extensive experience, from one of the largest upholstery and drapery establishments in Boston. We make a specialty of

— REPAIRING and UPHOLSTERING —

old Furniture, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Inviting all to visit our store, for the examination of Goods and Quotation of Prices, we remain, Yours very respectfully,

Higgins & Patten,

(Successors to H. H. ALDRICH.)

122 North Main St., opp. State House, CONCORD, N. H.

jesa June10 6m

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to secure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

☞All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates

38 North Main St., opp. Warren [mar2 6mjesa] CONCORD, N H.

STOVES AND RANGES.

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

'WESTMINTER PARLORS.'

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

12 North Main Street, CONCORD, N. H. enov113tf

The day and date is fixed. Will positively come to PLYMOUTH,

Wednesday, June 21,

NATHANS & CO'S

NEW CONSOLIDATED STUPENDOUS CONFEDERATION OF

RAILROAD SHOWS.

Not the Largest in the World, but Just Large Enough.

ALL IN ONE RING,

TOGETHER WITH

Colvin's Zone Exhausting Menagerie,

Juke's Automatic Museum,

Fryer's Pony Dog and Coat Circus,

and all Earth's Wonderously Accumulated Hemispheric Portfolio of ARENIC NOVELTIES, including

THE WONDERFUL INDIA RUBBER MAN!

This living miracle has been pronounced by medical experts to be ABSOLUTELY BONELESS. In your presence he will tie himself in double knots, roll himself into a ball as you would a skein of yarn, put his head under his arm and perform many other incredible feats. Your local physicians have promised to be present and examine this LIVING PHENOMENON.

A Duo of Towering Colossals.

Col. RUTH COSHEN, PRINCE KE-TE-NA-LA,

The Plumed Knight of Palestine. Heir apparent to the Royal Throne, and

THEIR COMBINED WEIGHT IS OVER 1,200 POUNDS.

☞Their aggregate height is over 17 feet.

These massive moving mountains of Gigantic Manhood

have no equals on the earth's surface.

PROF. FRYER'S TROUPE OF TRAINED PONIES.

These equine wonders will perform MILITARY DRILLS, romp and jump over each other—one will WALK ON STILTS and another will RIDE ON THE BACK OF A PONY.

Prof. Fryer's Dramatic Company of Trained Dogs

Will present the stirring drama, entitled CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Nathans' Cosmopolitan Circus

contains among its superb company of nearly 100 Star Artists,

MADAME MARTH, Princess of the saddle, in her whirlwind DOUBLE TANDEM act, MENAGE ACT. This charming equestrienne has just arrived from Europe, and will possess her TRAINED ARABIAN STALLIONS.

LOUIS SEBASTIAN, The Diamond Belted Champion Bareback Rider of the Universe.

MISS MINNIE PERRY, The only lady bareback rider in the world. Her presence is the very impersonation of Daring and Grace.

MR. PHILO NATHANS, Sole Six Horse Bareback Rider of the Earth. Stands alone the undisputed King of Arenic Artists.

MISS MIRANDA, The only living equestrienne artist who rides through a hoop of fire on the backs of two horses.

J. A. WHITTAKER, The Wondrous Cyclonic Hurdle Rider.

THE ASHTONS, Whose Gymnastic Exhibitions have proclaimed them undisputed monarchs over all.

And a host of Riders, Tumblers, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Equestriennes, &c., &c.

COME IN TOWN EARLY

and see the Shimmering Gold Emblazoned Ornate Mass of Moving Glittering Oriental Splendor in the Grand Arenic and Animal Entree, as on the highway seen every morning at 9 o'clock. Two Exhibitions daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open one hour earlier. Admission as usual.

Excursion Trains on all Railroads to

Plymouth, Wednesday, June 21.
Woodsville, Tuesday, June 20.
Laconia, Thursday, June 22.

Groaning and Worrying.

A not very poetical person, desiring to leave behind him something which would serve either as an inscription for his tombstone or a condensed history of his experience while an invalid, wrote something on this wise: "Pain was my portion; physic was my food; groans were my devotion; drugs did me no good." To the cheerful soul who will in the light of this composition study the mental make-up of the sufferer who indited it, it is easy to see why "drugs did him no good." Pain is discouraging; physic is indigestible; but a devotional diet of groans is as unsatisfactory spiritual refreshment as can be devised. The state into which a man can by this process worry himself is one not to be aimed at by any reasonable human being. And possibly those who give up to a habit of groaning and complaining are a little wrong-minded. Unhappily there are many people whose experience takes this turn. They are not always invalids, but are often those who are blessed with a fair share of health and other good things and might be happy if they would.

The habit of groaning and lamenting is an evil one. It lightens no burden, cheers no sorrow, helps no task. It shuts out the sunshine and deepens the gloom. It chills thankfulness and promotes a spirit of sour asperity. It ruins the disposition of children who come within its influence. It makes those who indulge in in it blind to everything that produces happiness and keenly alive to all that promotes misery. By long experience in complaining and bewailing people can reach a depth of woe they never contemplated when they first set out. To meet such people is to come under an unpleasant influence. No matter how bright the day or how cheery the circumstances to those who have heart and eye for the bright and delightful, these groaners are always plaintively finding something which is not exactly the way they would have it and which they fear will be worse to-morrow than it is to-day.

Every mortal has his burdens and discomforts. By picking the burden up fifty times a day and weighing it it becomes no lighter, but rather produces an increased sense of heaviness. By worrying over the discomforts they become none the more comfortable, but are harder to endure and give cause for more and more worry and complaint. To ignore them may be impossible. We are not called upon to do that. But by turning the sunlight on them and greeting them with the merriest laugh we can raise we can lighten them and melt them as cakes of ice are melted in the noonday sun, so that when we look for them we find they are gone and wonder who has carried them away. Blessed be the sunshine that comes with its benediction to the weary and lightens the burden of the heavy heart.

For the Fair Sex.

The Latest Fashions.

The latest fichus are long and narrow.

Parasols of watered silk for full dress.

Bayadere stripes appear on many new parasol covers.

Elder, sycamore and lichen green are stylish spring shades.

The present rage is for dark hose, dark hats and dark gloves. Hat, gloves and stockings match.

Bouquets of roses and other large flowers and large bows of ribbon adorn the tops of handsome parasols.

New parasols and umbrellas have handles of the wood of the natural stick, knobbed, crutched and hooked.

V-shaped waistcoats, the V terminating at the waist line, is a feature in handsome spring walking jackets.

Cashmere serges in broad stripes, and with raw silk broche effect in borders and designs, are late novelties.

Stylish contrasts for bonnets are Holbein green with pale blue, celadon with rose, opal with olive, and salmon-pink with gray-blue.

Spring fans are in various designs. Some are of lace and flowers, others are hand-painted on satin, while others are made entirely of feathers.

Dress skirts are wider this season. They measure two and a-half yards around the bottom. The draperies are more bouffant and elaborate than last season.

A masculine caprice in handkerchiefs is for white hemstitched borders decorated with printed figures, Arabs on horseback in rapid motion, dogs chasing hares and similar devices in color artistically executed.

New designs in very rich silks show marvellous effects of shading flowers and foliage upon tinted grounds. Eglantine and honeysuckle are produced with wonderful fidelity, and even in the minutest details, with all the skill of hand painting.

Scotch zephyr ginghams are less showy than last year. The majority of the patterns are small, cool-looking checks. There are some that are larger, but none that at all reach the dimensions of the high coloring of last season. There is no washing material so durable and useful as this.

Silk grenadines are very handsome and showy; the patterns are large, and consist of spots, leaves and flowers of immense size, with plush centres and satin edge and veining upon a fine washed ground. There are also quite new grenadines, with embroidered dots in the form of clover leaf or shamrock, or smaller polka dots of plush or satin.

An entirely new fabric, all wool, produced in white and black, reproduces all the popular designs in Spanish lace, and is used for over-dresses in place of real Spanish lace, which is double the price and less durable. This pretty woolen fabric will be much used for drapery for polonaises, for over-dresses consisting of skirt and basque, with silk skirts, and for all the purposes to which fine bunting and wool grenadine may be put.

The Flitch of Bacon.

The custom of the flitch of bacon at Dunmow is not the least curious among those which rural parishes present. Far back in the old days when there was a priory at Dunmow, in Essex, the monks made a promise of a flitch of bacon to any married couple who could take oath that they had never quarreled nor regretted their union. Whether the bachelor monks only intended to encourage conjugal harmony, or whether they strictly believed that married folks never do live together twelve months without discord, we can guess as best we may. At any rate the successful applicants for the flitch were few and far between.

The priory was suppressed at the Reformation, but the old custom survived, the flitch being given by the lord of the manor. In the last century the ceremony was conducted with much parade. The couple appeared at a court baron, a jury of unmarried persons heard the averments, and if the results were satisfactory, a verdict was given to the effect that the couple had been married at least one year, that they had lived quietly and lovingly together, and that they were deserving of the promised prize.

The verdict being delivered, the happy couple, standing near the church door, made a declaration, received the flitch, and were chaired in procession through the town. The lords of the manor by degrees declined to offer the tempting bonus, and the clergy viewed unfavorably some of the incidents accompanying the proceedings. Twenty or thirty years ago a few literary men revived the ceremony at their own expense, more as a whimsical joke for that one occasion than as a permanent custom. From time to time the local journals record an observance of the ceremony. There is reason to believe, however, that speculative trade is mainly concerned here, the flitch being provided by some tavern interested in bringing together a large assemblage of thirsty souls.

Indian Tea and Chinese.

What chance has India in the race with China? Indian teas have always sold at higher prices than Chinese, and one reason is that Indian goes further. Very little tea is now sold in the United Kingdom of which one-quarter at least is not Indian. Were the Indian supply to cease to-morrow, the public would quickly perceive how weak their teas had become. By the said mixture with China teas the people have, little by little, been educated to appreciate the Indian flavor. In Ireland, for example, it has gone further—there Indian teas to a great extent are drank pure. The advocates of the Indian produce say that many discard Chinese for our Eastern teas, but never the reverse. Anyhow, it is a fact that the consumption has increased enormously (as shown in spite of the yearly largely increased imports by the small stock now on hand). There is another point in favor of Indian teas—they are known to be pure and unadulterated, and so much cannot always be said for Chinese. Some teas are yearly officially condemned, but we believe this has never once occurred in the case of Indian teas. As the imports of Indian teas have increased yearly since 1850 (they were merely nominal then) to 52,000,000 pounds this year, (that was the estimate; the amount available, due partly to weather, partly to the largely increased exports to Australia, will not exceed 48,000,000 pounds,) and as the stock, now near the end of the year, is far less than usual, it is evident that the statistical position is satisfactory. Machinery is now largely used in the manufacture of tea in India. A well-appointed India tea factory shows a steam engine of perhaps twenty-horse power, working rollers, driers, equalizers, shifters, and what not. The Chinese have been making tea for a thousand years, and yet the rule there is hand-made tea. In India the industry dates back some forty years, and all is done by machinery.

This gives the Indian planter a great advantage in his race with China. As with all industries, so with tea; the work is done more regularly, better, in a more cleanly way, and far more economically by machines than by hand. If India ever vies with China in the aggregate of her tea exports, it will be due mainly to the use of machinery in manufacture, for labor would fail otherwise.

An Odd Will.

An eccentric man died in San Francisco recently, leaving some $25,000 in bank, and it was thought for a while that he had made no will. Careful search of his effects, however, discovered a holographic will in an old boot. It omitted all mention of his heirs-at-law, and read:

My last will. To whom it may concern. This is to certify that I, Henry Voigt, at the writing of this, being of sound mind, make herewith my last will. I herewith bequeath to my friend, Peter Andes, of San Francisco, $500; the new proprietor of Hackmeier's Hotel, on Bush street, $500; to the Hamburger room fellow, $500, and as I intend to go to the German Hospital, if I should die there, $1,000. The balance I give to my friend, Charles Trautner, of San Francisco, Cal., with the request to pay $200 to his singing club to sing a few songs on my grave. My watch and chain I give to the son of Peter Andes. So written down Saturday, Jan. 28, 1882.

HENRY VOIGT.

Expert testimony is being taken to test the genuineness of the will previous to its admission to probate. The "Hamburger room fellow" is a Mr. Stamner, who was kind to Voigt during his illness. The chief legatee, Charles Trautner, is an old friend, and he will receive about $20,000 should the will be admitted to probate.

Aunt: "Has any one been at those preserves?" Dead silence. "Have you touched them, Jimmie?" Jimmie, with the utmost deliberation: "Pa never 'lows me to talk at dinner."

Superstitions about Cats.

In Ireland it is considered highly unlucky for a family to take with them a cat when they are moving, more especially, too, when they have to cross a river. Mr. Gregor also tells us that, in the northeast of Scotland, if a cow or other domestic animal was siezed with disease, one mode of cure was to twist a rope of straw the contrary way, join the two ends, and put the diseased animal through the loop along with a cat. By this means the disease was supposed to be transferred to the cat, and the animal's life was so saved by the cat dying. This, of course, was only one of the extensive charms of which the leading idea was that of substitution. A remedy for erysipelas, lately practiced in the parish of Locharron, in the Northwest Highlands, consisted in cutting off one-half of the ear of a cat, and letting the blood drop on the part affected. Alluding, moreover, to the numerous other items of folk-lore in connection with the cat, there is a popular notion that a May cat—a cat born in the month of May—is of no use for catching rats and mice, but exerts an injurious influence on the house, through bringing into it disagreeable reptiles of various kinds. Mrs Latham, in her "West Sussex Superstitions," says that a May cat is supposed "to be inclined to melancholy, and to be much addicted to catching snakes and bringing them into the house." I had heard that this West-country belief existed in our village; and, very lately, observing a most dejected looking cat by the fire in a cottage, said, in jest, "I should think that cat was born in May." "Oh, yes," said the owner of it, "that she was, and so was her mother; and she was just as sad-looking, and was always bringing snakes and vipers within doors." In Huntingdonshire there is a common saying that "a May kitten makes a dirty cat." This supposed ill-luck attaching to a cat born in the month of May is no doubt founded on the old notion that May was an unfortunate season for births of any kind, in allusion to which there is an old proverb, which says—

May chets
Bad luck begets.

According to a curious notion, still extensively credited by out North-country peasantry, black cats are supposed to bring not only good luck, but also lovers—in illustration of which we may quote a well known rhyme on the subject:

Whenever the cat o' the house is black,
The lasses o' lovers will have no lack.

Mr. Henderson, speaking of this superstition, tells us that an old North country woman on one occasion said to a lady, "It's na wonder Jock—'s lasses marry off so fast, ye ken what a braw black cat they've got." It is considered unlucky to dream of a cat, a piece of folk-lore prevalent in Germany, where if one dreams of a black cat at Christmas, it is an omen of some alarming illness during the following year. Equally unfortunate, too, is it for a cat to sneeze, this act being supposed to indicate that the family will have colds. Thus, we are informed by Mrs. Latham, that in Sussex, "even the most favored cat, if heard to sneeze, is instantly shut out of doors; for should she stay to repeat the sneeze three times indoors, the whole family will have colds and coughs.

Lastly, there are many quaint traditions in which the cat holds a prominent place; and an amusing one, current in the north of Engand, we may quote in conclusion: A gentleman was one evening sitting cosily in his parlor, reading or meditating, when he was interrupted by the appearance of a cat, which came down the chimney and cried out, "Tell Dildrum Doldrum's dead!" He was not unnaturally startled by this strange occurrence; and when shortly after his wife entered, and he related to her what had happened, her own cat, which accompanied her, exclaimed, "Is Doldrum dead?" and immediately rushed up the chimney, and was heard of no more. Of the numberless conjectures stated to account for this extraordinary event, the most reasonable one appears to be that Dildrum had been king of Catland, and that Dildrum was the next heir.

Genius and Solitude.

That which for the average man is the dull, and, perhaps, even the stupefying life of seclusion, is the very condition under which great genius is nursed into its highest intensity. To be really dominated by great thoughts, you must have lived in them, and lived in them till they assumed a hundred different aspects which they are only capable of assuming for one who has applied them to all those circumstances of his life and his reading to which they are really applicable. Thought never becomes a passion until you have brooded over it, till it flashes new light for you on a hundred half-familiar things which, familiar as they were, you never really understood till you regarded them by the light of this thought. And till thought be comes a passion, it hardly ever becomes a power. The true reason why the thoughts of men influence them so little, is that they just pass over the mind like wind over the grass and never really saturate it. It takes solitude to get yourself saturated by any thought, and to the great majority of men even solitude will not effect it, but only lower their thinking power to the congealing point. Nevertheless, as Mr. Darwin saw in relation to the growth and decay of species, the very condition which kills out a weak thinking power, feeds and elevates to the glowing point a strong thinking power. Lord Beaconsfield always said, and said truly enough, that men were ruled not by their interests, but by passion and imagination. Till the life of a thought becomes identical with the life of an emotion, it will never really dominate the minds of men. And so far as we can judge by history, this result is never attained for thought, without long, solitary brooding over it, till it becomes the masterkey of the mind which conceived it. "The passions of a man," says a striking preacher of the day (Mr. Scott Holland), "are themselves intelligent; they move under the motives of reason." That, no doubt, is more or less true of all men; but of men of genius, it is also true that their ideas are themselves passions, that they move with the tidal strength of passion, and, therefore, carry all before them. And we could hardly define better what we conceive to be the difference between a man of genius and a man of no genius, than by saying that with men of genius the thoughts behave more like passions than thoughts, and yet are, to all intents and purposes, thoughts still; while with ordinary men, thoughts mould and modify passions, but never live the life of passion.

Doubtless the reason why solitude is so necessary to give great thoughts the sway of great passions, is precisely the same as the reason why a tree which is lopped of its redundant foliage sends out roots only the deeper and stronger for the pruning. Hardy minds which cannot find outward distractions, grow inward; and this very often, even though if they had outward distractions, they would expend themselves in those distractions. It takes, however, some exceptional affinity for the life of thought, to render it possible at all that thought should grow into a passion. Isolate some men with their thoughts, and their thoughts simply dry up altogether. Isolate others with their thoughts, and the thoughts take living forms, with which their whole being gradually becomes identical. This is only another way of saying that solitude tends in every considerable thinker to turn the life of thought into the life of real action; to him, thought becomes action, and therefore also passion, for effective action breeds passion quite as truly as passion breeds action—indeed, no passions are higher than those which spring out of a man's knowledge that his thoughts are giving him a new hold over the life within and outside him, and are substituting for a dim and hesitating tradition, the talisman of a new vision, and the spell of a new clew to the ways either of nature or of man.

A Compromise Case.

A Rhode Island man called a neighbor a "lantern-jawed cockroach." A suit for slander resulted, and the jury returned as follows: "Not guilty on lantern jawed, but way off on cockroach and we find damages in the sum of ten cents."

LABOR AGITATION.

WAREHAM, Mass.—The nailers employed by the South Wareham Nail Company stopped work. They demand higher wages.

CINCINNATI, O.—The action of the iron-workers having amounted to a declaration for a general strike, on the ground that the committee which made the agreement last fall with the mill-owners had exceeded its constitutional power, there is a shutting down of all the mills.

The plasterers' strike has been successful in obtaining the wages asked, $3.50 per day.

CHICAGO.—The journeymen horseshoers to the number of 350 have gone on a peaceable strike, the bosses having refused to abandon the use of machine-made horse-shoes. Incidentally, the union men demand an increase of 25 cents per day in their wages, which would be acceded to if not coupled with the other demand. The strikers say they are certain to win, and will go to work in a few days.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The strikers have been very quiet and nothing new, apparently, has developed. It is stated on good authority that the prospect of an early adjustment is encouraging.

CLEVELAND, O. — The Cleveland rolling mill, at Newburg, began work, about 500 employes being engaged.

CLEVELAND, O. — The situation among the strikers at Newburg is not changed. Only about 300 being at work, the strikers having dissuaded the others from working again. The company is determined to continue running, even at a large loss, before it will give in to the union men.

CHICAGO.—The brickmakers have accepted the offer of compromise made by the employers, and resumed work at wages ranging from $2.62½ to $3.12½. The workmen agree not to strike again this year, and to work with non-union men. They also consent to stamping without extra pay. The advance is 12½ cents, or just half the rate which the strikers demanded.

NEW YORK.—About 1,500 of the striking boiler-makers returned to work at the increase of ten per cent. in their wages. The only shops holding out against the demand are those of John Roach and the Delamater Iron Works. It is believed that these also will yield.

CUMBERLAND.—About 160 tons of coal were mined by the Consolidation Company's imported miners, and regular canal shipments from this city were resumed. Four of the new miners deserted the company's Eckhart Camp, expressing themselves dissatisfied. It is rumored here that the Knights of Labor have influenced them, and that more are expected to leave shortly. It is said the situation at Eckhart is growing very complicated on account of the new men being refused leave to attend religious services, etc.

COHOES, N. Y.—The seventh week of the "stay-out" at the Harmony Mills begins. In anticipation of at least 300 weavers returning to work at the ten per cent. reduction, the managers furnished a police guard at the entrance to each of their seven mills, but not one employe appeared. The operatives held a picnic at Young's Grove in Lansingburg. Their relief committee publishes a statement that from daily contributions received from all sources it will be able to meet all demands made for assistance. The Harmony Mills are now forcing evictions from their tenements among the recognized leaders in the strike. What effect this will have remains to be proven. There are no visible signs of weakening on either side.

BOTH SIDES STANDING FIRM AT PITTSBURG.

Views of a Prominent Manufacturer as to the Prolongation of the Struggle Against Advanced Wages.

PITTSBURG.—The situation has undergone no material change since the great strike of ironworkers was inaugurated on the 1st instant, and there is no indication of what the outcome will be. All the mills in the district, with the exception of the Union, which signed the scale, are idle, and their managers insist that they will remain idle all summer unless the Amalgamated Association withdraws its demands.

A prominent manufacturer said: "The fact that the operators have countermanded orders for the usual summer repairs is sufficient proof of their intention to hold out for an indefinite period: for they don't want to put a lot of money into repairs and then permit their mills to stand for the next six months. The Amalgamated Association may think this a sign that it is soon to be victorious, but it will likely see that it is simply an indication that the mill-owners are preparing for an extended fight. Moreover, it is nonsense to suppose that the present condition of the nail trade will soon break the lockout. Had it not been for this strike the Nail Association meeting of last Wednesday would have lessened the production of nails. It may be true that the stock of nails is none the largest at present, but it is larger than it was two months ago. Before the beginning of the struggle it was known to the manufacturers that a number of mills would sign the scale. There may possibly be one more firm in this district who will yet sign, but the remainder will stand, as they consider that a stop of three months will do the trade good."

In answer to the foregoing, a member of the Amalgamated Association said: "It is only a question of a few weeks for repairs. There are a number of mills around town that will have to start within a few days. The demand for nails will soon make a big break in the manufacturers' line, and the other establishments will soon follow. One nail mill, on the South side, has already been compelled to buy nails to fill its orders. The men generally have no idea of leaving town, as they are closely watching the 'straws,' and have a pretty good idea how the wind is blowing."

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers Confident of Success.

PITTSBURG.—Nothing new transpired to change the complexion of the iron situation. Both sides continue firm. The reported signing of the scale by the Elba Iron Works and Zug & Co., is without foundation, and the manufacturers deny that there is any prospect of its being signed. A report was received at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association that the Akron (O.) Iron Works and the mill at Canal Dover, O., had signed the scale, which has given the strikers additional hope, and many of them have expressed themselves as confident of ultimate success. A tour of the twenty-odd mills in this district showed that there was very little doing in the way of repairs, and the proprietor and managers spoken to evinced no disposition to sign the scale. Some of them were most emphatic in their expressions of disapproval of the demands of the strikers, and of their determination to hold out if it takes all summer.

There is a report current that the Superior Iron Mills, in Alleghany, have employed one hundred non-union men, whom they will put to work to-morrow.

A Simple Barometer.

A correspondent of *The English Mechanic* thus describes a simple barometer: Take a glass tube about 7 inches long and about 2-3 inches internal diameter, and draw out one end before the blowpipe to a point, leaving a very small orifice about 1-100 to 1 60 of an inch diameter. This end of the tube should not be quite sharp, but somewhat rounded. A cork is prepared to fit tightly the wide end of the tube, and if the cork is made of cork its sides and upper ends should be reased or coated with paraffin, the lower end being left uncoated. A rubber cork would answer better. The tube should now be about half filled with distilled water, although the exact height is of no consequence, and the cork firmly inserted. The tube should be suspended with the point downward near the window, and it should never be shaken. When the barometric pressure is low, indicating rain, a drop of water will appear at the orifice, and hang at the lower end of the tube. When the barometric pressure rises, the drop will disappear, and a bubble of air may sometimes be seen in the act of entering by the narrow opening. If more than one drop is extruded, of course they will fall, but one drop will always remain suspended.

I have had a tube of this discription hanging in my laboratory," says the writer, "for two years, and I find its indications for rain and dry weather most unerring. The only error arises from extremely sudden rise of temperature, which will sometimes force a drop of water out by expansion, although the barometric pressure is high; but in that case the drop soon dries up; in the other case it hangs persistently, and will in many instances indicate the approach of rain thirty hours before the appearance of the storm. Before rain the drop does not dry up, because then the atmosphere is saturated with moisture. The sensitiveness of this weather-glass depends upon the difference of tension between the surrounding atmosphere and the air within the tube, the latter expanding or contracting according as the barometric pressure is high or low."

At the 101st annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons at New York, R. W. Albert G. Goodall, appointed by the Prince of Wales Grand Master of the Masons of England, was introduced as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of England.

Improving Pianos.

M. Rene, a piano manufacturer in Stettin, who a short time ago improved the durability of pianos for tropical regions, by preparing the wood with ozone, has lately devised a "cell resonance arrangement" for pianos, which is said to be highly appreciated. Inferior pianos acquire thereby the fulness and strength of a grand. In place of the usual sounding-board M. Rene uses a sound-chest, over which the strings are stretched, and which, like the resounding body in many stringed instruments, consists of two arched resonance-plates; the vibrations of the upper are communicated to the lower through bell-mouths. The two plates are bordered with hollow walls; the bell-mouths stand on a bridge on the lower plate, and are firmly pressed against the upper plate. The sounding-tubes are further connected by a membrane and small resonance rods with upper plate.

Another recent invention is the electrical piano of Boudet. An ordinary instrument is provided with two sets of hammers. The upper, electrical series comes into action when certain keys are pressed, and the corresponding hammers go on striking the wire at a quick rate, so long as pressure continues, giving an organ-like effect.

The Home of Michelet.

Last summer we spent some time in the neighborhood of Vascœuil, and often wandered in its direction. Our way led through a woodland path, at whose base the Crevon flows, sparkling and swift, across fat meadows, where cattle and man alike doze, by a curious water-mill, through which the stream comes pouring in great cascades, and through an ancient farm yard and magnificent avenue into the high road, whence we caught sight of the tower and roofs of Vascœuil, with its sylvan background stretching across the whole mouth of the valley. Arrived at its great gates we pass through a side door into a cool, old-fashioned garden, and there among the laden fruit trees, the red grays of the terrace and the ivy-covered walls for a background, great patches of blue phlox and red fuchsia for a middistance, and the tall grass with its poppies for a foreground, we see a figure clad au paysan—blue cotton clothes sabots, and a great broad-brimmed hat. It is the chatelain himself, and with the serious grace of a friend of Bernard Palissy and a companion of the Admiral, he welcomes us to the scene of his great horticultural achievements.

His eyes beam with gentleness, love, humor on the children who accompany us, and they are all happy as with one they wholly trust. How cool, after our hot walk, is this great dining-room, with its roof almost lost in obscurity! How charming this interior, with its enormous chimney-piece and its smoke-dried walls! Ascending a winding stair-case we are in an octagon room, at the top of the tower, from whose windows we look out on all points of the compass. How vast and how sweet the scene! We should not be surprised to learn that it was here Michelet conceived the idea of writing his book, "L'Oiseau."

Sculptors' Stories.

Sculptors who execute busts often hear droll things said. Here are two anecdotes taken from a French newspaper. A sculptor had produced the likeness of a celebrated personage, in whose biography it was mentioned that he regarded architecture as a very secondary art. The son of this personage visited the artist's studio for the purpose of examining the bust, when, after considering it with the air of a connoisseur, he said: "Could you not express more clearly his contempt for architecture?"

Another time it was the husband of a beloved deceased wife who came to see her bust. "Pray, study it well," said the artist. "It is only in the clay, and I can alter it." The widower looked at it with the most tender interest. "It is her very self!" he exclaimed; "her large nose—the sign of goodness! Then bursting into tears, he exclaimed: "She was so good! Make the nose a little larger!"

The above seems capped by the personal recollection of a correspondent, who writes as follows: "Quite fifty years ago—for it was at the time that the exhibition of the Royal Academy was held in Somerset House—I was paying a visit to the room devoted to sculpture. There was but three or four persons in the room, and the silence was complete, until it was broken by the exclamation of a girl of fourteen, who was evidently under the care of a motherly sort of a woman of about fifty years of age. 'Oh, there's Lord B—!' cried the young girl, 'how like!, pointing to the bust, which was in truth an excellent representation of a well known statesman. 'Like? retorted the elder personage in a tone of ineffable scorn. 'Like! Why don't I know his face as well as I know yours, and isn't his nose always twitching!'"

Her Sole Mission.

A great many pretty girls think it is their sole mission in life to look lovely; they do not consider that they are bound to talk or display anything like intelligence; so long as they dress in a manner to show their beauty off to the best advantage, they are quite satisfied with themselves. But my dear girls, that's where you are mistaken. You may be very pretty to be seen, and may look just "too charmingly lovely" for any use, as you lie languidly in your easy chair and never make the least effort to entertain your friends. But what the world wants is a living girl! They like to look at you, of course. But bless your sweet heart, the boys can go down town and buy the prettiest wax doll you ever looked at for a dollar and a half, one that can open and shut its eyes quite as languidly, if not as bewitchingly, as you do yours. Do you see the point girls? You must know how to talk if you desire to win really regard and friendship.

Whale Bone.

Where the Best Article is Obtained.

The best whalebone is obtained from the Greenland whale; from the mouth of one of these monsters from two thousand to three thousand pounds are often taken. The manufacture of whalebone into articles of use and ornament is not so extensive as one might imagine. It is principally confined to New York and Boston, four manufactories being in the former and three in the latter. When the raw whalebone is first received at the factory the hair is cut off the slabs. They are then soaked in water until they are soft, after which they are scraped of all the gum that adheres to them. They are put in a steam box, where a workman straightens them with a knife; they are finally polished, and are then ready to be made use of for any purpose that the dresser may see fit. Whalebone is principally used nowadays in the manufacture of whips and corsets. Umbrella frames used to be made altogether of whalebone, but since its scarcity and high price, steel is mostly used for this purpose. Whalebone hats and whalebone ribbon have just come into vogue. The former look very beautiful and are very comfortable on the head. Whales, like seals, do not get time to grow, for they are slaughtered mercilessly, both young and old, in the pursuit of wealth. The old ones are often killed before the young are able to take care of themselves, and the result of this cruelty is a loss of thousands and thousands of whales and seals in a year. Mankind will have to be more thoughtful in the work of slaughter if it wishes to be better compensated by these animals, and the whale must be let alone for a few years if the ladies are to have fine corsets and the gentlemen fine walking-sticks and riding whips.

Be Neighborly.

A few neighborly, kind-hearted citizens will transform a gloomy village into an earthly paradise. Selfishness is apt to color even our thoughts, and he who begrudges kind words and pleasant smiles is a miser. The happiness and comfort of each individual member of society is so thoroughly dependent on the bearing and disposition of his neighbors that it becomes at once the duty, as is the pleasure, of each person, to strive to contribute his quota of generous feelings and considerate actions to the common fund of human happiness.

To be pleasantly, neighborly, good-natured is not necessarily connected with an outlay of money; will often accomplish a far higher mission than a dollar bill could hope to reach. A hearty shaking of the hand and a frank "good morning, sir," a kindly feeling that the clink of silver dollars would quickly dissipate. One who is suffering from, or writhing under misfortune, received vastly more comfort from a neighbor's kindly offices and generous sympathies than any peculiar gift could bestow. Society is held together by the mutual forbearance of its members. Did each one assert his rights by physical force, instead of mutual forbearance and consideration for the rights of others, cities, towns and neighborhoods would be impossibilities, since peace could only be procured by widely separating the contending factions.

Aside from the satisfying and elevating influence of neighborly acts of kindness and social enjoyment; aside from the quiet, peaceful atmosphere of an unselfish, self-sacrificing community, such qualities have a mercenary value. Value of real estate, desirability of certain localities for residence, depend largely upon the reputation of the community for generous and commendable neighborly qualities, and even public spirit, as asserted in good schools and churches, has its origin in an enlarged neighborly feeling, a desire to see all about us the happy comforts and inestimable blessings of happy, pleasant homes.

Ready Reply.

Even a severe criticism may be disarmed of its severity by a happy answer that changes its meaning; and it is often no less fortunate to be able to turn a good-natured one. Sir John Watson Gordon, who ultimately became President of the Royal Scottish Academy used to tell this story of Lord Palmerston:

I had exhibited for several years, but without any particular success. One year, however, Lord Palmerston took a sudden fancy to my picture called "Summer in the Lowlands," and bought it at a high price. His lordship at the same time made inquiries after the artist, and invited me to call upon him. I waited upon him accordingly. He complimented me the picture; but there was one thing about it he could not understand.

"What is that, my lord?" I asked.

"That there should be such long grass in a field where there are so many sheep," said his lordship, promptly, and with a merry twinkle of the eye. It was a decided hit; and having bought the picture and paid for it, he was entitled to the joke. "How do you account for it?" he went on, smiling and looking first at the picture and then at me.

"Those sheep, my lord," I replied, "were only turned into that field the night before I finished that picture."

His lordship laughed heartily and said, "bravo!" at my reply, gave me a commission for two more pictures; and I have cashed since then some very notable checks of his, dear old boy.

It is estimated that the government of Mexico has granted enough railroad subsides to American companies to completely eat up a half dozen states. When the taxes to pay the debt are levied, bloody revolutions will follow each other with the rapidity of a buzz saw.

A new church edifice for the Universalists is in process of erection at East Providence, R. I., and is expected to be ready for dedication in October next.

How to Amuse Your Children.

You cannot over-estimate the importance of surroundings upon the physical and mental condition of your children. So I urge you to choose for them a large, sunny room, well lighted, and in winter well warmed; here collect the treasures that delight children, and hang your walls with pictures, scenes from the good old fairy stories, that go down from generation to generation. Try to get games that mean something; animals to take to pieces and put together again, horses to be harnessed into carts, etc. Have it laid down as a nursery axiom that broken things do not mend themselves, and that wilful destruction of property is followed by going without. In this way you can check recklessness. Have *meum* and *tuum* respected. The small inhabitants of your "earthly paradise" may borrow courteously from each other, but must never violate the laws of property.

Make your children pick up their toys, and wait on themselves when possible; and absolutely forbid their making their nurse a slave. In this way they will learn to be self-helpful and self-reliant.

Win your children's confidence, by proving yourself a sympathiser in every joy and sorrow. So few of us older ones realize how all-absorbing the affairs of the present are to our little ones, and how easily the tender feelings are wounded, by even the implied suggestion that you don't care.

The Church Temporal—Home and Abroad.

Missionary News.

Canon Scott Robertson has completed the annual summary of British contributions to missionary societies, by which it appears that the total amount contributed during the past financial year was $5,310,950. This was divided as follows: Church of England Foreign Missions, $3,329,080; Churchmen and Non-conformist Societies, $885,370; English and Welsh Non-conformist, $1,521,565; Scotch and Irish Presbyterians, $654,875.

A new missionary agency for the central provinces of India has been suggested. It is recommended that a missionary community, including men and women, should buy a village and develop native industries. Native customs should be respected, and the appearance of a European colony should be avoided. The missionaries should identify themselves with the people and exercise a moral influence.

Mr. John E. Case, who is under appointment by the Baptist Missionary Union, was ordained at Newton, Mass, May 18.

M. Solulewe, a Baptist missionary, is having great success in St. Petersburg, baptising prominent men openly and daring to appeal to General Ignatieff in behalf of exiled Baptists.

General Notes.

The Congregational *Year Book* for 1882 contains the following summary of statistics, namely: Total Congregational churches, 3804; with pastors, 877; with acting pastors, 1981; supplied by licentiates, etc., 157; unsupplied, 789. Total of Congregational ministers, 3713; pastors, 856; acting pastors, 1694; not in pastoral work, 1263. Total of church members, 381,-697; males, 128,060; females, 251,82 absent, 54,122. Added last year, by confession, 11,311; by letter, 11,235; total, 22,546. Lost last year, by death, 5664; by dismission, 9454; by discipline, 2060; total, 17,178. Arkansas is added to the list of States having Congregational churches. The year shows a net gain of fifty-nine churches, a net loss in membership of 2635, a net gain in Sabbath schools of 2735; net increase of reported benevolence, $194,-835 92; total reported, $1,227,108 24. The apparent loss in church membership is due to dropping out an old estimate of unreported Welsh churches.

The *Free Religious Index* says it is reliably informed that a Congregational minister lately admitted to membership in his church a well-educated young man, who disavowed all belief in supernaturalism, even to a denial of the resurrection of Christ, but who felt that in the Christian Church he found the best organized system of ethics and the most desirable association. He states that he frankly explained his views to the minister.

Chaplain Van Meter of the United States Navy has resigned, and in consequence there will be a vacancy in the list of Chaplains. Mr. Van Meter is a Methodist, but, as the Congregationalists have only one Chaplain in the navy, the Boston organ of that denomination asks that the vacancy be filled by an appointment from the ranks of its clergy. It takes occasion at the same time to protest, "in the interests of common fairness, against the appointment of any more Episcopalians at present."

Since the American Sunday School Union was established it has organized 69 846 schools, with 447,380 teaches and 2,969 037 scholars. More than two and a half million dollars have been expended in direct missionary effort, and more than seven millions have been circulated by means of grants.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly says: "A friend in Florida writes us that in that land of flowers, though largely new as to its cultivation and improvements, there is perhaps as much to protect the keeping of the Sabbath as in any other State of the Union. And what may seem surprising, a Jew, elected Mayor of Jacksonville, has done more to suppress the violation of that holy day than has been attempted by any other in preceding days.

The London City Mission employ 447 missionaries, who paid 3,143,801 visits last year, and induced 5746 persons to attend worship.

Burglars may be kept out of the house at night by leaving the valuables outside on the doorstep.

A list of the streets of Paris shows that there are 3,630 of them, with a total length of about 600 miles.

LINES.

Fair as the light of aurorus' first beam,
As it comes blushing red o'er the sea:
Bright as the pictures of poet's fond dream
Dear maiden, is thy presence to me.

It cheers me when pressed with life's many cares,
It brightens my pathway with gladness and light;
When the hours grow dark and day disappears,
It makes all the world seem beautiful and bright.

May naught e'er rise to break the fond tie
That binds our souls together in love;
Or cause in our bosom to wither and die
The feeling having its origin above.

Dear one, may not a sorrow or lingering regret
E'er disturb thy tranquil young breast;
May any chance care on thy brow lightly set,
Nor cause thee one moment of bitter unrest.

As softly you glide down life's tranquil stream!
The ocean of eternity before thee,
May the hours of thy life be as a joy-giving dream,
And peace her sweet mantle spread o'er thee.

And O, that I too might share thy dear boat,
And with thee float oceanward and dream,
And dreaming thus and loving thee, forever
Till heaven's bright shore before us should gleam!

LOLA;

OR,

THE SONG BIRD OF GLEN ELDER.

Perched high upon a hillside stood a brown school house overlooking Glen Elder, a deep, dark gorge, where ran sparkling and singing through sunshine and shade a noisy brook. Away to the right were mills that sent up by night and day a busy whirr, and clustered about were the humble homes of the village of Tuscarora, and looking as though they had straggled away from its school house, or that building had itself played truant and gone up the hill for the purpose of sliding down, to gather wintergreen berries, or catch a view of the unequaled panorama. What it really did accomplish was the appropriating all of the sweet summer breezes, as well as the fiercest of the snow-laden blasts during the long winter months.

From one of the Eastern colleges had wandered thither a young gentleman named Leslie, as master of the pupils of Tuscarora. He was a tall, muscular fellow, with grave, blue eyes and a wholesome color in his face like that of winter apples. He had arrived in early autumn, and had stood in the doorway of the school house, drinking in beautiful draughts of nature when in her most poetic mood. And every day as he climed to this eyrie toward cloudland he paused and gained inspiration from the pictures around him, while autumn drifted away with all the gorgeous treasures of dead leaves, and the rigors of winter shut down upon the little village, locking with icy fetters the brook, turning the hills into a melancholy white waste, and rendering the path to the school house a toilsome one.

One day in February, as the sun was beginning to melt away the snow in little patches, the master, as usual, sat at his desk and began calling the roll. Name after name was responded to until he came to that of Lola Danforth.

"Here," was answered in a clear voice.

"Robert Danforth?"

There was no response, and he glanced over to the corner where bent a little dark face over her book.

"Where is your brother, Lola?" and receiving no response, he continued: "Playing truant, as usual, I presume, which is one of the vices one is compelled to thrash out of a fellow."

The face was lifted from the book burning red, while the great flashing black eyes were fastened upon the face of the master as he finished the roll-call and took up the lessons.

Presently a lank, red-headed, watery-eyed youth slunk into the school room and his usual seat. But he did not accomplish it so slyly as to escape the watchful eyes of the master, who commanded him to come forth and give an account of himself.

The poor, half-witted youth could only reply by enlveling excuses. They were not in the least respected by Leslie, who, taking a stout birch rod from its place on the wall was about to administer punishment, when he was suddenly confronted by the dark and wrathful face of Lola, who exclaimed with almost hissing utterance:

"You must not strike Rob. Indeed you must not."

"Go to your seat," commanded the master.

He raised the rod and the heavy blow descended, but not upon the thinly clad form of the boy. It fell upon the pretty, round, plump shoulders of Lola, for at the downward stroke of the whip, she had encircled her brother with her arms. Her eyes were flashing through tears; the blow had deepened the scarlet on her cheeks and lips, and she quietly confronted the chagrined teacher, who exclaimed:

"Will you go to your seat, Lola, and leave this boy to the well-merited punishment? Or, since your heart is too tender to witness it, you may go home."

"Never!" answered the girl, fiercely. "I tell you he shall not be whipped." Then, as if fearing his greater strength, she continued pleadingly: "O, sir, do not punish him. He is not just right, you know, and when mother died she told me to always care for and protect him."

The latter portion of her speech was uttered through sobs, and after a pause, she resumed: "I sent him for something, and dear Robby could never guess at the time, so I am the only one to blame."

Again she lifted those wonderful midnight eyes, with their long, dark, tear-gemmed lashes to the flushed and puzzled face above her. The voice of the master was husky, as he gave them both permission to go to their seats, and when the duties of the day were over, the scholars gone home, and he was lingering at his desk over a difficult problem, the door opened and disclosed the gypsy face of Lola Danforth.

In her arms she carried a mass of ground pine, intermixed with the sweet scented blossoms of the trailing arbutus, and walking directly up to the desk of the master, she laid a portion of her treasure upon it, and said:

"It was for these Robby was late today, sir. I said I wished for them so much, and—and he thought he had plenty of time to get them where the snow had melted off. But he went too far and got to dreaming, as he does when he is alone, so you see it was I who was to blame, for I should not have said that I wanted the flowers."

"You are a very brave little girl, and I greatly admire the fidelity to the trust imposed upon you by your dead mother. Still I ought to do something to cure your brother of the bad habit of loitering on the way to school," was answered.

"Yes, I know, sir, but you must never strike him."

"And you must never dictate or interfere with my duty. However, I am sorry your innocent shoulders received the blow due him and next time remember to keep your seat."

"I can't do so, sir, and you shall never strike him."

"And what would you do, little impertinence, should I some time deem it necessary?"

"I believe I should kill you!" and with flashing eyes she involuntarily closed her little brown hands into pigmy fists, and then, as she saw him glance down at them with an amused smile, continued: "No, perhaps I could not do that, but I should hate you, and nothing could induce me to ever come to school again."

"Then let us hope peace may reign between us, Lola, until the end, and that I am forgiven for the blow of today."

He extended his hand. She laid her own in it for an instant, and flashed upon him through her tears a wondrous smile that lighted the dark gipsy face as a sunbeam out of a rain cloud. Then, placing another bunch of the perfumed, pink, shell-like flowers upon his desk, she turned and vanished out of the open door and down the mountain side to join her waiting brother.

When the master reached his boarding house he questioned the landlady, Mrs. Lane, regarding her singular pupil, Lola. He learned that when she was but four years old, a lady and gentleman stopped at the village inn, the gentleman too ill to proceed. The physician who was summoned pronounced it a severe case of smallpox. They were at once isolated in a little log cabin far up the glen, where lived an old lumberman and his wife, who kindly took them in. They were Lola's parents and her father soon died. The mother shortly after gave birth to a poor, sickly baby as unlike his sister as possible. Mrs. Danforth was said to have been Spanish and an actress or dancer—Mrs. Lane did not remember which—and from her Lola inherited her wierd beauty. As it turned out, Madame Danforth was left quite impecunious upon the hands of the good lumberman and his wife, and receiving no letters, she settled down mournfully to the instruction of her children, who, the lady declared, could chatter to each other in French and Spanish "like everything." To help toward her support the young widow taught music to the rustics of the country, until one day she was found with her hand upon her heart, her head pillowed upon the heaving breast of her twelve-year-old daughter, gasping out her life. When she had commended her children to the care of the Holy Mother, and faintly whispered to the weeping daughter that she must care for and protect her brother, she ceased to breathe.

"The girl must be older than she looks," said Mr. Leslie, deeply interested in the romantic history.

"Yes, she is sixteen, and still resides with the old people up the glen. But, as she is getting strong enough to work, I presume she will soon have to go out to service, though her foster parents will be loth to give her up. They look upon her as their own, and the kind people of the village help them to clothe the poor little things."

The heart of the master echoed the sigh of the landlady, and that night his dreams were all of the little dark face in which was blended tenderness and defiant anger. But at last he was awakened by a confusion of sounds, and became aware that the predicted thaw had come, and sent a thousand little rivulets down the mountain side to burst the icy fetters and swell Glen Elder Creek to a mighty and turbulent flood.

Hastily dressing and going out of doors he found the village flooded and the house he called home in danger of being swept away.

"To the hills!" came a shout, and the answering echoes took it up and repeated again and again "To the hills!"

With the cry the half-dressed and affrighted inhabitants rushed fighting their way out of the roaring waters, some upon rafts, some in boats. And presently Leslie saw a beacon light flash out upon the hill side where the school house stood in safety. Toward it the alarmed people directed their steps, dragging with them whatever of food or comforts they had managed to secure.

After assisting Mrs. Lane and her family in their flight and securing his own valuables the young master turned his attention to his own safety, but only to find that the flood had widened and shut out all of the valley leading to the beacon of safety—that the only way to gain it was along a dangerous cliff, and which, after a toilsome journey, would bring him to the school house from the other side of the mountain.

The morning was just dawning as he had accomplished the most dangerous part of his task, and he paused to rest and glance back upon the scene of awful destruction. Everywhere ran little muddy rills from snowy heights to join the madly rushing torrent of water which tore through the narrow gorge and bearing on its foaming bosom all that opposed its way. Huge boulders, logs and uprooted trees all went down together in the boiling vortex until it reached the broader valley and there became a lake of seething foam as it engulfed the little village.

As he stood thus in the chill gray morning, both awed and fascinated by the scene, his ears were startled by a peculiar, prolonged cry like that of some suffering bird. It came from the other side of a jutting cliff, where lay his path, and swelled out even above the roaring of the waters below. Then and almost instantly it changed to the warbling notes of a blue bird's song; then again to that of the wood thrush and the cat bird, and ended in the low, plaintive cry of the whippoorwill. Amazed, he stood and questioned. Could some poor, storm-beaten, escaped mocking bird be stranded in an evergreen thicket and thus utter its plaint?

With the thought he hastened around the point and beheld to his infinite surprise Lola Danforth clinging to a tree that swayed in dangerous proximity above a yawning precipice. A faded scarlet hooded mantle hung loosely upon her shoulders, her thick raven hair was dishevelled and the sport of the wind.

At the instant again the bird's song was repeated in wonderful variety, and could come only from the scarlet lips of the young girl. "Lola," he exclaimed, reaching out and snatching her back from her dangerous position, "what is the matter? Do you not know that all who can have sought shelter in the school house? Come with me. Every step is dangerous, and you will only be safe there."

"My brother!" gasped she, struggling away impetuously. "They told me he had gone to the school house, but he is not there, and I came back to seek him."

"And it was to him you were sending forth such strange calls. It was wonderful. Who taught you, Lola?"

"I do not know, unless the birds," she answered, smiling and showing her magnificent teeth. "Robby says they were born in my throat. But I must go back in search of him."

"You! Why, child, he cannot be down there. Do you not see that even the cattle have climbed the hills for safety, and he would not remain?"

"Then something has happened to him," she faltered, turning back a terrified and pallid face.

The next moment she slid from his grasp and darted downward, clinging to a sapling here and a shrub there, sliding, leaping, falling, down she went, her companion following, until they stood almost upon the bank of the foaming cataract. And there, amid the debris of dead wood and the bodies of dead animals, they at last caught sight of a little hand clinging to a timber, and a moment later Leslie was periling his own life for the safety of the little waif, Robby. Presently he struggled out of the flood, spent and bruised, with his helpless and limp burden clasped in his arms.

For a brief time the earth seemed to spin about him. Then he recovered his senses as the girl caught and pressed the dead face of her brother to her heart with one long wail of anguish.

Together they chafed the cold limbs, endeavoring to bring back life, while Lola wound her scarlet mantle around poor Robby to give warmth. Failing in this, they struggled up the mountains under their ghastly burden. But at last they were compelled to pause under a thicket of evergreens and lay the poor dead boy down upon a bed of soft pine needles. Then Lola sank down by his side with a burst of tears that told she also had given up all of hope.

"I must go for help," said Leslie, tenderly raising her up. "Come with me. Nothing more can harm him. He is beyond all floods, all tempests, all tears, and where sorrow can never more come."

Clinging to him and weeping as if her heart would break, he bore her up to the villagers, who tended, comforted and did all in their power for her, and when at last the flood had subsided they placed the poor dead boy by the side of his parents in the churchyard, and shortly afterward there came a stranger who claimed Lola to take her away to a foreign home.

Alone that night, in the little school house on the hillside, the young master sat facing the fact that the little dark-eyed Lola had taken with her his whole heart. On his desk lay a little note of thanks which said:

God bless you, dear Mr. Leslie, for risking your life to bring me my dear dead brother. I shall ever love and pray for you. Good-by. LOLA.

A bunch of her favorite early blossoms accompanied the note, and as he gazed upon them the teacher murmured:

"Poor, innocent child, love has no meaning for her save that which gratitude dictates."

Then he placed the letter and flowers next his heart, and went forth to take up life again with a new burden and a broken heart.

Four years later, one evening, a party of gentlemen were standing in the lobby of a theatre in a Southern city. Suddenly a song, clear and soft, came out to them; then it sank as the dying breath of the zephyr, gently mingled with the musical chirp of some waking bird in a far away thicket; then all of the woodland warblers gathered to take up the song and pour it out in a wonderful melody, and with it came the cry of the whippoorwill Leslie had heard years before in Glen Elder.

With a rapidly beating heart and misty eyes he forced his way in with the crowd, to see standing before the footlights a tall, sylph-like form clad in shimmering white, while upon the soft pink arms and about the lovely throat sparkled diamonds. The beautiful, dark, half-Spanish face, the olive cheeks with that of the pomegranate he could not be mistaken in, and Leslie knew that before him stood Lola, the song bird of Glen Elder.

Hastily penning a note and placing therein the withered spray of arbutus, he found a messenger and dispatched it to the green room.

Presently the girl appeared again, and lo! his little remembrance of other days rested above her beating heart, and as she glanced up their eyes met and he noticed the glitter of tear drops upon the long lashes.

At that moment his messenger returned and handed him a card. He arose bewildered, was too happy to remain quiet, and so walked off beneath the stars. When the opera was finished he found his way to the hotel where Lola was staying, and when admitted to her presence she stood before him with eager eyes and rosy face while he bent over breathing into her willing ears a torrent of words that told of his mighty love.

For reply she took from her bosom and kissed the faded flowers. Then lifted a smiling and deeply blushing face, and said:

"Lovely Glen Elder! In all my wanderings I have never found anything dearer than the graves I left there, or a truer, dearer friend than he who gave me merited chastisement, and who, with other lessons, taught me that of love."

In an instant she was weeping upon his heart, and he was whispering in her ears words we have no business to know, save that among the pet names that came so readily to the lips of a lover he called her his "sweet song bird of Glen Elder."

Arctic Explorations.

The English Government have resolved to cooperate with the other nations in establishing a chain of circumpolar magnetical and meteorological observatories. The locality selected for a British station is Fort Rae, in the north of Canada, and the general superintendence of the work will be intrusted to a committee of the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society being asked to cooperate so far as regards the promotion of their special studies. The personnel of the expedition has not yet been selected. The Swedes have chosen Wyde Bay in West Spitzbergen for the site of their station, which will be manned by thirteen attendants and is established at the cost of Mr. L. O. Smith, a merchant, who has placed 60,000 crowns at the disposal of the Academy of Science for the purpose.

The Danish station has been changed from Upernavik, as first proposed, to a more southerly point at Godshaab, on the west coast of Greenland, so as to be at a greater distance from the American station at Lady Franklin Bay and the Austrian at Jan Mayen. The expedition, which is well fitted out at Goverment expense, was to sail from Copenhagen about May 20th, and is expected to reach Godshaab at the end of June. It is to remain there until September, 1883. The Dutch propose to establish their station at Dicksonshavn, at the mouth the river Yenisei, unless the ice prevents their reaching it, in which case they will go to the northeast point of Novaya Zemlya. Funds have been supplied for this purpose partly by the Government and partly by public subscriptions. The party will be about twelve in number, and will take with them all the instruments and apparatus specified by the International Polar Conference, besides other instruments and a wooden house. It is hoped that an ascent of the Yenisei can be made in a steam launch.

A Most Ingenious Cook.

Near, in the opinion of the Greek poet Euphron, are the poet and the cook. Both, he says, attain by an ingenious audacity the apex of their art. And to show the intellectual daring of the cook, he tells the following story: Nicomedes, the great king of Bithynia, being once on a time some twelve days' journey from the sea, had a sudden longing for a loach. Some lexicographers explain the word used by Euphon as "smelt," but the general concensus is in favor of the former interpretation. His cook served him up in twenty minutes this very fish. Everybody wondered, for the season, to add to the difficulty of the exploit, chanced to be midwinter. It is said that once while Selden sat in the assembly of Divines at Westminster, a warm debate arose about the distance from Jericho to Jerusalem. Those who contended for the longer distance were about to yield to the argument of their adversaries that fishes were carried from one city to the other when the celebrated lawyer cried out, "Perhaps the fishes were salted." upon which the dispute was renewed with increased vigor. But the loach in the present case was quite fresh. How then was it procured?

French cooks can, it is well known, make a delicious soup out of an old shoe, but the curious device of the cook of Nicomedes, will be found equally clever. He took a turnip, and cut it into the figure of a loach. He then boiled it gently over a slow fire, added a certain quantity of oil and salt—not that indefinite amount familiar to us in modern cookery books as a "pinch," but measured with exact and learned discrimination—and completed the dish by the sprinkling of a dozen grains of black pepper. Nicomedes, devouring the disguised turnip with a good appetite, told his friends that it was the finest loach he ever ate in his life. It is surely but a just reward of merit that cooks possessed of such powers as these should receive those high salaries we read of in the records of Imperial Rome.

Boys and Thimbles.

No man can, like the writer, live sixty years without often wishing he had learned to use a sewing thimble well in his early boyhood, especially if he has gone about the world much. Buttons will come off, stitches will break, and how handy it is for boys at school—often at home—to be able to whip on a button, stop a starting rend and do many other little sewings, without calling on a woman, or perchance sending for a tailor. One seldom, if ever, learns to use a thimble, if this part of his education has been neglected in small boyhood. The writer has traveled a good deal, and at a rough guess he has broken threads at least five hundred times in attempting to work a needle through a button or garment without a thimble. Boys, take our advice, and every one of you learn to use a thimble well before you grow up.

The Values of Vegetables.

All vegetables have an effect on the chemistry of the body, so that we cannot speak too highly of their importance at table. We will mention a few of these matters first, and dispose of this aspect of the subject, so as not to seem to mix pharmacopœia with the kitchen. Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts as Aix-les-Bains. Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that *soupe aux herbes* which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigestible. With regard to the latter accusation, it may be remarked in passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion, the outer, a red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy, the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice.

The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. Half boil your turnip, and cut it in slices like half crowns. Butter a pie dish, put in the slices, moisten with a little milk and weak broth, dust once with bread-crumbs and pepper and salt, and bake in the oven till it gains a bright golden brown. This dish, which is the Piedmontese fashion of eating turnips, is quite unsuited to cows, and ought to be popular. What shall be said about our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion. But in our country, though lettuces are duly grown in every garden, you often hear the remark, "I can't eat a salad," and as few cooks know how to use the vegetable which has been refused in its raw state, the lettuces are all wasted, and so is the ground in which they were grown.

Agricultural.

Asparagus Culture—The Soil and its Preparation.

The best soil for asparagus is a light, well-drained, sandy loam. It should be deeply and thoroughly pulverized and well manured with old, rotted barnyard manure, carefully worked into the soil. This is better than chemical fertilizers, where it can be obtained, though they will be found good for top-dressing. The old process of "trenching" with a spade is a slow and laborious one, and our best market gardeners are substituting some such method as the following. After laying out the bed, mark off a piece along the side about three feet wide, and from it remove the surface soil to the depth of a foot or so. Then cover this open space with six inches of good, rich manure or old leaf mold, mixing it well with the subsoil by using a spade. Spread from four to six inches of manure over the undisturbed portion of the bed, lay off another piece three feet wide, and throw its top soil into the "trench" previously made, and so proceed until the bed is completed, when the last opening may be filled with the surface soil taken from the first. It will be seen that this process differs from "trenching" proper in that the surface soil is not replaced by subsoil. Such preparation of the ground is more essential in the bed in which the plants are to be set than in the seed-bed, though thorough "working" of the soil there will be repaired.

Sowing and Transplanting.

The seed should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, say early in April in most localities in this latitude. Sow in drills, about a foot apart and two inches deep, and drop the seeds about half an inch apart in rows. After the young plants come up, the hoe should be used frequently between the rows, to keep down the weeds and pulverize the soil, and hand-weeding of the plants will, doubtless, be found necessary. The point is to get a good growth the first season, so that the plants may be large enough to transplant the following spring. The general impression that asparagus should not be set out until the second or third year is erroneous, providing they are carefully tended and "forced" the first season.

Asparagus may be transplanted either in the fall or in the spring, and it is a good plan to prepare the beds in the fall, even if the planting is not done till spring. There is a diversity of opinion as to the distance apart at which to plant; but, for garden culture, the rows should be about two feet apart, and the plants about a foot and a half apart in the rows. For large-growing kinds of asparagus these distances should be increased six or eight inches. In field culture, make the rows at least three feet apart.

The method most commonly pursued in planting is to open a trench six or eight inches deep and a foot wide, and spread out the roots on the bottom carefully. The crowns of the plants should be six inches beneath the surface of the ground. Fill the trench about half way up with soil at first, and when the plants are well above ground the filling may be completed. It is not generally calculated to cut much asparagus until the third season after planting, and it is still better to wait a year or two later than that. As an asparagus bed, with proper care and fertilization, may be counted on to yield abundantly for fifteen or twenty years, the plants should not be "stunted" by too early or too frequent cuttings.

Sheep.

American shepherds have yet much to learn in regard to the management of their flocks. For example, the sheep in Silesia are never exposed to much rain. Nor are they exposed to dust, for that is known to be injurious to the fleece. The greatest possible care is taken in the breeding. Men of experience are employed to go from farm to farm to examine the sheep and select the best rams that can be found. The rams are closely examined as to their fleece-bearing properties, and all but the very best are sold off. The whole economy of the sheep farm is as perfect as intelligence and industry can make it. A ton of wool is worth $750 at 35 cents a pound, or $500 at 25 cents. A ton of wheat is worth about $32, and of corn about $16. The freight is about the same for each, and is thus twenty-five times more for wheat, and nearly fifty times more for corn than wool. This is worth considering, and shows how much better it is to turn corn into wool than to sell it.

Colic in Horses.

This disease always comes on suddenly and is very dangerous. It is as likely to attack the animal away from home, on the road, and where remedies cannot be had, as at home. Animals while in harness, say hauling grain to market, if attacked get down and not unfrequently die.

I have had some experience in such cases, have never used any kind of medicine, and have never had a fatal case, nor one that has lasted over half an hour. While the horse is down (and if he does not lie down get him down) on his side, as soon as possible get behind him and begin vigorously to knead his stomach between the short ribs and the hind leg with the double fists, exactly as if kneading bread, and dig in pretty hard.

Almost instantly it will give him relief, in most cases air will pass from the bowels, and in five minutes or less the horse will get up cured. I have used this plan with my own stock, and have recommended it to others, and once saved the life of an animal entirely given up by the owner and his neighbors. I happened to drive to his house just as they were about to leave the animal to die, and in twenty minutes he was on his feet eating grass. The people thought I was a wizard.

Statistical.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is making a great success of ladies' glass bonnets.

There has been some talk of dredging the Rhine so that Cologne may be made a seaport.

The annual cost of school books to users is estimated at $5,000,000.

The average pay of the St. Louis school teacher is $615.51.

The New Orleans schools have an average daily attendance of 15,357—about forty pupils to each teacher.

Chicago employs 972 teachers. There are 58,097 names on the school list, the average daily attendance being 38,55.9.

On the authority of M. Smirnoff, it is stated that the vineyards of Turkestan are devastated by the parasitical fungus called Erysiple.

During the year 1881 less foreign wine was imported into Switzerland than in 1880, but the quantity of spirits imported greatly increased.

Sheep in Australia.

Official returns show how vast are the flocks of sheep owned in the Australasian colonies: The New Zealand and Australian Land Company owns 300,000 sheep; Mr. Robert Campbell, 386,000 sheep; Mr. George Henry Moore, 90,000 sheep; Messrs. Clifford & Weld 80,000 sheep; Sir Dillon Bell, 82,000 sheep; the Hon. William Robinson, 68,000 sheep; Messrs. Dalgetty & Co., 208 000 sheep; Sir Cracroft Wilson, 48,000 sheep; Mr. Kitchen, 80,000 sheep; and Mr. Allan McLean, 500,000 sheep.

Cows, Butter and Cheese.

It may interest some persons to learn that the entire butter production of this country for 1880 was one thousand million pounds, and the cheese three hundred million of pounds. The quantity of butter exported during the same year was forty million of pounds, valued at $20 900,000, and cheese one hundred and thirty million of pounds. One cheese made in Iowa, and which was shipped to England, weighing more than three-fourths of a ton, and took the prize, a silver medal, at the great cattle and dairy show at Birmingham. Great Britain and Ireland have three millions, seven hundred thousand milch cows; France, four millions and a half; Germany, nearly nine millions, and the United States thirteen millions, or forty-five per cent. more than any one of the dairy countries.

How He Did It.

One day a grocer doing business in a town in this State called his clerk to him and began:

"Charles Henry, during the last six months, you have paid $72 for board."

"That's right," replied the clerk, as he made some chalk-marks on the head of a sugar barrel.

"You have purchased two suits of clothes at $36 each."

"So I have."

"And your livery bill during that time has been $24?"

"I think it has."

"And I figure your other incidental expenses at $50."

"Well, I guess you are about right."

"Now, Charles Henry," continued the old man as he braced up, "in six months you have spent at least $228."

"That's the sum."

"I pay you seven dollars per week. For six months that is less than $180. Now, sir, how do you do it?"

"How do I do it?" repeated the clerk; "how—ahem—do I do it? Why, Mr. Scruggins, where I lose wages I make up by saving on not going to the circus! That's where I've kept ahead all along, and now I'm thinking of leaving off Sunday school picnics this summer and buying me a $400 steam yacht in the fall."

Tonsorial Agony.

You can always tell a boy whose mother cuts his hair. Not because the edges of it look as if it had been chawed off by an absent-minded horse or by mice; but you tell it by the way he stops on the street and wiggles his shoulders. When a fond mother has to cut her boy's hair, she is careful to guard against any annoyance and muss by laying a sheet on the carpet. It has never occurred to her to sit him over a bare floor and put the sheet around his neck. Then she draws the front hair over his eyes and leaves it there while she cuts that which is at the back; the hair which lies over his eyes appears to be surcharged with electric needles, and that which is silently dropping down under his shirt band appears to be on fire. When the boy is undergoing this ordeal she unconsciously continues to push his head until his nose presses his breast; and is too busy to notice the snuffling sound that is becoming alarmingly frequent. In the meantime he is seized with an irresistible desire to blow his nose, but recollects that his handkerchief is in the other room. Then a fly lights on his nose, and does so unexpectedly that he involuntarily dodges and catches the point of the shears on his left ear. At this time he commences to cry and wish he was a man. She merely hits him on the other ear to inspire him with confidence, and goes to work. Then she holds his jacket collar back from his neck and with her mouth blows the short bits of hair from the top of his head down his back, and tells him he's all right. He calls her attention to this fact, but she looks and asks him why he didn't use his handkerchief. Then he takes his awfully disfigured head to the mirror and looks at it, and young as he is, shudders as he thinks of what the boys on the street will say when they see him.

For the Fair Sex.

Fashion Briefs.

India lawns come in great variety; the chief pattern shows checks in all sizes and colors. The garniture should be self goods and lace of a quality that can be handsomely laundried.

Silks designed for summer wear are manufactured especially for the season. They are light in weight, showing a splendid array of colors and shades—a class of goods not so much worn at watering places as formerly.

Lawns give promise of holding a prominent place in dress outfits for summer rusticating. This texture is bright and airy in appearance, so appropriate for the summer. No outfit is complete without one or more lawn suits.

The most startling parasols exhibited thus far are those of vermilion satin, lined with old gold silk and trimmed with double ruffles of wide gold lace. The ferrules are surrounded by a wreath of brilliant scarlet roses, mixed with small yellow sunflowers.

In millinery the manila shades are very prominent. This hue is a pale yellow, very noticeable when associated with crimson. Brilliant olive, overspread with a golden shimmer, is styled an antique color, very striking in tone, and possessing the quality of combining nicely with almost every dye.

There are a number of novel effects in greens, especially those shades that partake of other colors. The lichen green in dress materials has a golden lustre; elder green has a silvery veiling; sycamore green has a changeable appearance—it is very soft and delicate, showing off splendidly in superfine goods.

Summer silks having the new Japanese patterns are much sought after in the making up of combination suits. India foulard silks are desirable, especially those with porcelain patterns of hawthorne branches. Raw silks are deemed quite unique; the designs are copied from stained glass, and so closely scattered over the goods that the original texture is entirely concealed.

It appears that the choice of colors in personal adornment is governed this season, to a great extent, by æstheticism. "Tawny shades ascend and descend the scale in as many degrees as one or more octaves on a musical instrument. Fading away, they sink into pale yellowish blendings, or, growing deeper, they attain gradually to the 'leonine' hues of the now prominent sunflower.

Those reds that are tinged with purple are considered novel, the orchis red ranking first in this list. Turc red has the pure garnet hue and looks well with "telegraph" blue, which shade blends beautifuly with several of the æsthetic colors. Creamy white is highly favored, and particularly in the choice of fine all-wool goods and satins intended for full dress. The grayish Russian blues are popular. Blue deepening to purple has a very pleasing effect. Green lightening into yellow is charming.

Greek adornment in dress has always held in a more or less degree a very important place in refined modes. Just at present this classical style of dress is seen in touches. Here and there the eye will rest on a dainty curve or a delicate outline that reminds one at once of the picturesque effects so prolifically expressed in Grecian drapery. These artistic expressions in personal adornment are not easily secured; only the skilled workman can produce the desired result in the construction of such fashionable toilets.

Dress hats for gentlemen are of pearl-gray cassimere, with a bell crown five and a half inches high, and round curved English brim that is nearly two inches wide. The felt hat for business and general wear is an English Derby, larger than those lately worn; the crown is five and a fourth inches high, and the rolled brim is two inches and an eighth in width. Cocoa brown is the stylish color, and there are navy blue and English green Derbys imported to match suits. American Derby hats have more tapering crowns, and are not so high as the English shapes: they come in pearl-color, black and brown.

Corteous Manner.

Brusque people underrate the importance of a pleasant manner. Look beneath the surface, then, to the roots of character; pay no attention to outward appearance, to voice or gesture, tone or manners; they may be all deceptive, and they must be all superficial; it is what is said or done, that is alone deserving of notice. On the other hand, there are some to whom manner is everything. Each new acquaintance has to pass the ordeal of their criticism. Is he polished, courteous, graceful, dignified? Then they are ready to receive him without further question; he bears the stamp of their order. Is he rough, crude, awkward or shy? Then they care not to examine the kernal that may be hidden under so unattractive a shell. Both these views are imperfect and mistaken, though each contain enough of truth to make it plausible. To depreciate or ignore fine manners is essentially absurd. Their charm is irresistible, even to those who fancy themselves proof against them. Yet it is not so much in themselves or for their own sake that they delight us, as in the promise of something better and deeper. They are signs or symbols of character, feelings, affections, thoughts; and it is to this that they owe their value and charm.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, recently issued by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, contains the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 844 in the year just passed.

The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both of daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia, have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia, Maine and Massachusetts, the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every State not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

Theories of The Earth's Surface.

Professor Charles S. Hastings, in a recent lecture at the John Hopkins University, gave an outline of the leading theories in regard to the physical character of the earth. Although there are a great many theories, they may be reduced to two distinctive ones. According to the first, the interior of the earth is a fluid covered with a thin crust, about thirty miles or thereabouts in thickness. The advocates of the second theory hold that the earth is practically a solid sphere. Among the reasons given for sustaining the first theory, the following are, perhaps, the principal, namely: As we go down in mines, wells and other underground caverns, it has been ascertained that the heat increases in a ratio of one degree for every 100 feet of decent below the sun's influence. This theory is also suported by the occurrence of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the existence of hot springs. Those who put forth the second theory also support it by two arguments. They hold that if the centre of the earth were a liquid and the outer surface a solid, the heavier portion would go to the centre. Again, the weight of the crust of the earth is about two and onehalf times that of water; the weight of the whole earth is known. From this, it may be deduced that, in order to make up the entire weight, it must be seven times as heavy as water at the centre. The lecturer briefly discussed the two theories, and said that, if the two theories were modified, they could be reconciled, and that this mean would probably be the true theory. The interior of the earth is most probably a fluid of the consistency of tar.

Politeness Prevents Rabies.

DEFENSE AGAINST VICIOUS DOGS.—A gentleman gives the following advice in relation to dogs: "If," says he, "you enter a lot where there is a vicious dog, be careful to remove your hat or cap as the animal approaches you; hold the same down by your side, between yourself and the dog. When you have done this you have secured perfect immunity from attack. The dog will not bite you if this advice is followed. Such is my faith in this policy that I will pay all doctor's bills from dog bites and funeral expenses for deaths from hydrophobia."

Unique Dinner Cards.

At a recent dinner-party in New York, some odd dinner cards were used. They were exact imitations of square soda crackers made of pale silk, filled with down and sachet powder. The edges were slightly colored, as a cracker is browned in the baking, and the print of the cutting-stamp was copied by the silk being stitched together in places. In the centre, where the name of the manufacturer usually is, was the name of the guest. As they lay upon the pure white linen by the plates they looked like such fresh, good soda crackers that it was a disappointment to find that they would not break and crumble into brittle mouthfuls.

The speaker had failed to awaken very deep interest in his hearers, but when the small boy had stolen quietly out after leaving red pepper on the stove there wasn't a dry eye in the house.

A statistician computes that one hundred and fifty tons of human hair annually change owners in France. This does not include the locks that change owners in conjugal unpleasantness.

If you are wiling to pay a fair price for your LOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warrant Every Garment to Fit.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

SLEEPER & HOOD, North Main St. **Concord, N. H.**

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LOOK!

BLANCHARD

STILL AHEAD!

Special and Attractive Bargains

—IN—

EVERY DEPARTMENT.

No effort spared to secure the finest Goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest living prices.

LOOK!

Good Prints	4c a yard	Best unbleached Cotton	
Best Prints	6 and 7c "	in the world	8c a yard
		Good unbleached Cotton	6 and 7c

Bleached and unbleached Cottons from 27 to 90 inches wide. Bleached Cottons all prices.

Renfren and Canton Ginghams Marked down from 15c.	12c a yard
Best line of Cambrics in Concord.	11c "

TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS

On the Tumble:

One at 15c a yard		Worth 25c	One at 62c a yard		worth 75c
" 37c "		" 50c	" 67c "		" 80c
" 50c "		" 62c	" 87c "		" $1.00
" 58c "		" 67c	Napkins to match in prices and quality.		

Big Drive in Towels:

A Towel at 10c	Worth 15c	A Towel at 20c	Worth 30c
" 17c	" 25c	" 25c	" 37c

Tremendous Bargains in Dress Goods:

10 pieces Illuminated Beiges	50c.	Marked down from 75c	
10 " Pin Head Checks	87 1-2c.	" " "	$1.00
10 " Pin Head Checks	15c.	" " "	25c
10 " Striped Goods	20c.	" " "	30c
1,500 yards Silk and Wool Checks	12c.	" " "	25c

Big Line BLACK CASHMERES:

One at 50c.	Marked down from 62 1-2	One at 87 1-2c.	Marked down from $1.00
" 65c.	" " " 75c	" $1.12 1-2c.	" " " $1.25
" 80c.	" " " 87 1-2c		

FINEST LINE OF BLACK SILKS

Ever shown in Concord, at prices that defy competition.

Large line of Fancy Trimming Silks, in shades to match everything in Dress Goods. Also a full line of Hosiery, Laces, Passementries, Ornaments, Lace and Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs, Lace and Mull Ties, &c., &c., &c.

Sample orders by mail solicited and promptly answered.

C. G. Blanchard,

North Main St., Concord, N. H.

jeas mar25 4m

REVOLUTION

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

C. M. Boynton's!

His special sale for the next two weeks will be large purchases of seasonable goods from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s closing out sale. Some $2,000 worth of goods purchased at half-price for cash, all to be sold at reduced prices.

We have purchased Dress Goods, Laces, and an immense line of seasonable goods. Nun's Veiling in all shades, and all wool Brocaded Goods; also, Black, Moire (handsome goods), Brocaded and Satin Stripes, and every thing we shall offer will be fresh and and varied in styles. We guarantee our Ribbons to be 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

There will be no limit; every purchaser can have any amount of goods they wish, at reduced prices, to close anylot. No one will be urged to buy, but all are kindly invited to examine our bargains.

Make early visits for bargains, as we shall close lots daily.

N. B. We send goods and samples by mail when desired and they can be returned if not satisfactory.

Remember this sale is at

—C. M. BOYNTON'S,—

Opposite Depot St., Central Block, CONCORD, N. H.

jeas mar25tf

THE MYSTERY OF

LOVE MAKING SOLVED

Or an Easy Road to Marriage.

A STRANGE & WONDERFUL BOOK

Old Gypsy Madge's Fortune Teller

And the Witches Key to Lucky Dreams.

Address, Sunshine Publishing House, Geneva, Ohio.

Parties visiting Concord are Cordially Invited to Visit

E. B. CRAPO'S

—NEW—

Trimming Store

Our Store is one of the Largest devoted exclusively to the sale of

DRESS TRIMMINGS

—AND—

SMALL WARES

In New England, and our Stock has Never Been Equalled in the State. Everything New and Novel the market affords, in

Ribbons, Lace, Gloves,

Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hosiery, Corsets, Worsteds and Embroidery Material, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hoop skirts, Bustles, Hamburgs, Perfumery, Lubin's Perfumes 40 cts. per oz. Laundborg's Perfumes 20 cents. Fancy Soaps, Toilet Articles, Notions and Staple and Fancy Small Wares.

As we realize the fact that we have a trade to establish, we shall not make the mistake of marking our goods too high.

If impossible to visit us we shall be pleased to send samples or give any information desired, by mail.

jeas apr144m

ONE PRICE.

Visit the Old Reliable Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

Here you will find the Largest Stock in the State, and also the VERY LOWEST PRICES all marked in Plain Figures.

This well known store for so many years under the management of the late F. B. UNDERHILL, is still The Popular Store of Concord.

We are offering such bargains as will convince you that it is the place to spend your money to the best advantage.

Being large importers of Black and Colored Silks and Satins we can and do Retail them at Wholesale Prices.

Among our Extensive Stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods we have many bargains not found elsewhere and we make a specialty of Black Cashmeres and Black Dress Goods in General.

Our spring Sacques and Dolmans were manufactured expressly for us in New York City, and excel in Fit, Style and Quality. Our prices will at once commend them.

Cloths by the yard in great variety for those who wish to make their own garments.

Linen Damasks, Towels, Tickings, Shirtings, Scotch and American Ginghams, Prints, and in fact everything that you can expect to find in a First-class Dry Goods Store.

Our stock of Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Laces, Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods, is far superior to any ever before offered. And we only ask you to visit our store, and we will guarantee PERFECT SATISFACTION or Money Refunded.

ONE PRICE.

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The Famous Edison Musical Telephone,

You can laugh, talk, sing, and play tunes through it at a long distance. Children that can read figures can play it as at once. The tone is equal to any flute or clarionet. No knowledge of music required to play it. To enable any one, without the slightest knowledge of instrumental music, to perform at once on the instrument, we have prepared a series of tunes embracing all the popular airs, printed in simple figures on card to suit the instrument at a convenient distance from the mouth-peice, so that it can be easily read, and by means of which, any one, without the least musical knowledge, can perform on this instrument and play tunes at sight. Persons a little familiar with airs can play hundreds of tunes without any cards whatever. The musical telephone is more wonderful than the speaking telephone as it does all that it will do besides instructing persons who do not understand notes to play tunes. "N. Y. Sun." The musical telephone is recognized as one of the most novel inventions of the age. "N. Y. Herald." Price $2.50. Price by mail postage paid and registered $3.00. No instrument sent by mail without being registered. Send money by P. O. order or registered letter.

Special notice.—The musical telephone can only be purchased of the manufacturers, The Edison Music Co., 215 and 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or through their several branch houses throughout the United States.

In one hour you can play on the piano, organ or melodeon, with Edison's instantaneous music.

To any child who can read numbers from 1 to 100 it is as plain as daylight. No teacher required. All the popular tunes. Millions of our pieces now in use. Never fails to give satisfaction and amusement. Complete instructions, with seven pieces of music sent by mail for one dollar. Send stamp for catalogue of tunes. To those who live in the country away from teachers they are a never-failing source of comfort. Agents wanted.

For $1.00 we will mail "Edison's Review" for one year and one Edison's Musical Telephones registered by mail. When ordering please mention the paper you saw this advertisement in.

Edison's Music Co., 215 & 217 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch offices 280 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., 308 N. 6th street, St Louis, Mo., 25 6th avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 357 Washington street, Boston, Mass., 8 8 Queen street, Lancaster, Pa., Cor. 9th and Walnut, Camden, N. J. jesa apr13 3m

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NOTICE.

AN OPPORTUNITY for satisfactory and profitable employment suitable for almost any person, is offered by an enterprising firm who have just issued a low priced, useful work for everybody, which they call the "Pocket Manual." Dr. Tiffany says "It is an admirable work, constanty needed." The N. Y. Independent says "A sort of cyclopædia in the vest pocket." The Phila. Ledger says "It is surprising how much important matter has been stowed away in this convenient form." Our State Librarian says "I should think every one would want a copy."—Scores of others endorse in equally emphatic terms, and all seem to agree with The National Journal of Education, which says "It is one of the most useful and convenient books ever published, in every respect a model, and the pith of many volumes" Town, City, County agents are Wanted. Complete Sample with Terms, &c. for $1.25, or particulars for stamp, by applying to D. L. GUERNSEY, 61 Cornhill, Boston, or Concord, N. H. We judge there is a good chance for some one to handle this work in this jesa tf

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SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Transient advertisements as follows: Houses Land or other property Wanted, or For Sale or Hire; Help Wanted; Situations Wanted; Property Lost or Found; Board or Rooms Wanted or To Let, will be inserted in this column at the rate of ONE HALF OF ONE CENT PER WORD for each insertion, if paid in advance.

Local notices will be published among the reading matter under any town for one cent per word each week. Nothing published for less than 25 cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—May be paid at THIS OFFICE by sawing wood, etc. jan6jestf

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JOURNAL, EAGLE and STAR for sale at J. S. Tuits' Drug Store, Plymouth.

MR. H. H. McQUESTEN.—Watchmaker and Jeweler, would be pleased to see his many friends and customers at the store of L. C. HULL, next door to the post-office. mar1jesf

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PEWS.—To let or sell in the Methodist Church, Plymouth. Enquire of ALVIN BURLEIGH. 1 nd4f

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2 CARD COLLECTORS. 2 stamp and receive by next mail 2 of Beautiful Fancy Cards, including 1 graph, picture & chromo cards. SUNSHINE PUB. HOUSE, GENEVA, OHIO.

BOYS send a package Address to

PURE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for Hatching. One Set; 13 Eggs, 50 cents. Apply or Address, DAVID PIERCE. jesamar16-3m Ashland, N. H.

MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers, Amateurs, having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, GENEVA, O. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New idea. S

FARM AND MILK ROUTE FOR SALE Situated near an enterprising village of about 2,000 inhabitants in Central New Hampshire. 90 acres, fertile, well watered; pastures and winters horse and five cows; good buildings; excellent school privileges; over 90 milk customers; receipts $500, yearly; price $2,200; call at this office. 6mjesjuncl.

NOTICE.—All persons owing Hodgdon & Pollard, can find their notes and accounts with me, and as I am going west in a very short time, one and all are invited to call and settle.

HIRAM HODGDON.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE

WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN THE

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

BECAUSE.

It is an Old Company.

It is a Popular Company.

It has the endorsement of the highest Insurance authorities and the most prominent business and professional men.

Its Policies issued after November 15, 1881, are incontestible after three years from the date of the Policies for any causes except fraud or misstatement of age.

Its Accelerated Endowments provide that whenever the reserve upon the policy and the dividend additions thereto, amount to the sum insured, the policy becomes payable at once as a matured endowment.

It is the only Company that issues Policies giving the benefit of the Maine Non Forfeiture Law and specifying in definite terms by its policy contract that there can be no forfeiture of insurance, by non payment of premium, after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended insurance.

It pays its death losses promptly upon their approval by the loss committee without waiting the customary ninety days and without rebate of interest.

Matthew H. Calvert, Gen. Agt., Plymouth N. H.

eaa tf apr29

PEMIGEWASSET REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS AGENCY.—Real estate property dealt with in all its various forms, such as buying, selling, exchanging, conducting or attending sales by auction. We also negotiate mortgages, hire and loan money, rent tenements, stores and blocks, collect rents, take entire charge of buildings, and furnish theatrical scenery, costumes and wigs to dramatic, reletions and other entertainments. Office—Third story of Tufts' New Block. jun16tf

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WESTERN TICKET AGENCY,

Plymouth, N. H.

Tickets to Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, and to all principal points between Chicago and San Francisco. For tickets and information, apply to or address

F. C. LOUGEE, Western Ticket Agent.

General Ticket Office, B. C. & M. & White Mts. R. R. 1yjeaapr11

AGENTS wanted, to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms.

EDISON MUSIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Jesa6m tec20

GO TO

WADLEIGH'S

—FOR—

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

Largest stock in the State.

Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

Switches of every shade from plain white to jet black, Wigs, Old Ladies Bandeau, Saratoga Waves, Invisible Waves, Phenix Waves, Water Waves, Paris Flirts, Newports, Coquettes, Perfections, Sarah Bernhardts, Butterflies, LaMascotte Scallops, Rats, Puffs, Curls, &c.

Also, hair dressing materials of every description at popular prices.

☞Prompt and personal attention paid to orders through the mail and otherwise.

G. W. WADLEIGH,

140 North Main St., opp. Post Office. Concord, N. H.

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POTTER & SMALL,

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Loans on Real Estate effected.

Mortgages negotiated.

Estates managed. Collections made.

Exchanges in all parts of New England.

Farms, $650 to $9,000.

Houses, $1,100 to $20,000.

BRANCH OFFICE,

Smyth's Block, Manchester, N. H.

☞REAL ESTATE GAZETTE FREE. feb25jesa

GEORGE GOODHUE,

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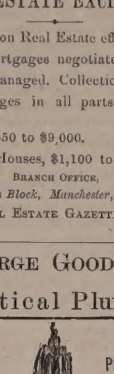

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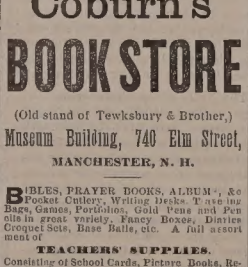

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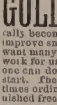

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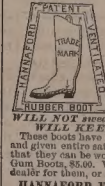

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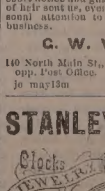

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